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I am inclined to believe, from its habit and apparent gradation into *Æ. fruticosa*, that the plant should be referred to that species, and labelled *Oenothera fruticosa*, L. var. *humifusa*. T. F. A.

4. *Solanum Fendleri*, Gray.—At a late meeting of the Club, Mr. Bower exhibited some small tubers of this *Solanum*, raised in his garden. They were about the size of large peas. Mr. Bower sends us the following account of them:

“Dr. Torrey very kindly sent me six small tubers, I suppose from native plants, growing wild in New-Mexico.

“Dr. Torrey, in his note, says: ‘It has been thought that as *S. tuberosum* bears only small tubers in its natural state, those by cultivation may give alike favorable result.’

“I planted them in different situations, and from one tuber I gathered twelve, but no larger in size. The plant has a habit of sending underground shoots some distance, then sending up stems above ground, which, I think, is not the case with *S. tuberosum*.

“In one instance the upright shoot came out of the top of a small mound composed of rotten wood, stones and soil, where I have *Polypodium incanum* growing, four feet from where the tuber was planted.

“As I know something of its habits, I shall pay more attention to it next year.

“WILLIAM BOWER, 53 Fulton-street.”

5. *Epigæa Repens*, L.—This plant is found sparingly on Staten Island. The nearest point to the city, I believe, is Huguenot Station on the Staten Island Rail-Road. Is there any other station nearer or more accessible where it grows in sufficient abundance to justify a May-flower party? In relation to *Epigæa*, Mr. Thomas Hogg reports that he has seen it gathered in Japan, where also *Brunella vulgaris* is common. The latter is likewise a native of Europe.

W. H. L.

6. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.—Mr. Wm. Bower has in his garden, in Newark, a plant of this species, which, besides the regular flower, sends up a number of small buds with flowers that do not open, somewhat in the manner of *Specularia perfoliata*, probably for self-fertilization. The same kind of flowers may be observed in the case of many well-grown wild plants of this species. These flowers, however, form perfect seed pods. The subject requires further investigation. It would be interesting to examine whether *Asarum Canadense* has also two sorts of flowers. Mr. Bower was the first to call my attention to this peculiarity, and I cannot learn that it has ever been noticed before. Judging from the plants I have seen, it would appear that seeds in greater abundance, and perhaps more perfect, are produced by these hermaphrodite flowers. Mr. Bower will have an opportunity next summer to test this point. In the similar case of *Amphicarpæa monoica*, Nutt, I have found sometimes quite a number of pods with apparently well-formed seed. On the